

# LABOR CLAYTON

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## Andy Furuseth Will Represent Labor at Seamen's Conference

President Roosevelt has appointed Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, as the labor member of the American delegation to the International Seamen's Conference which opens at Geneva, Switzerland, November 25. The other members of the delegation are Robert W. Bruere, representing the United States government, and Samuel Aitken, vice-president of Moore & McCormick, representing American ship operators.

The program of the conference includes the manning of sea-going ships, the question of hours of labor on board ship and vacations with pay for persons employed in the merchant marine.

These questions cover all personnel, including officers, in the different departments, whether on deck, in the engine room, or in the steward's department on sea-going ships.

### Possible International Agreement

The conference is of a preparatory character. It will consider the possibilities and the outline of an international agreement on the questions scheduled in its program for submission to a further conference in the fall of 1936 for final decision.

The interval between the two conferences will give governments, ship-owners' associations and seamen's organizations an opportunity for considering in detail the reports and proposals to be framed as a result of the preparatory conference.

An A. F. of L. News Service story from Washington says:

### A Vigorous Personality

"Mr. Furuseth is in his eighty-second year. He is the oldest national trade union executive in the United States, having been president of the Seamen's Union since 1908 and a delegate to the American Federation of Labor conventions since 1893.

"Despite his age, Mr. Furuseth is one of the most vigorous personalities in the organized labor movement. Last year he was prominent in the San Francisco dock strike, participating in directing the seamen's part of it from a hospital, where he was being treated for stomach trouble.

### Has Already Sailed for Europe

"He returned to Washington prior to the opening of the Seventy-fourth Congress last January and attended to his work as legislative representative of the Seamen's Union until Congress adjourned in August, when he went back to San Francisco to look after the interests of the seamen on the Pacific Coast.

"He traveled across the continent to attend the fifty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City in October and vigorously participated in the discussions on legislation designed to benefit seamen and to curb the activities of injunction judges.

"At the conclusion of the Federation convention he came to Washington for a few days to

shape up seamen's measures for the coming session of Congress, and then, with his appointment as a member of the American delegation to the Geneva conference in his pocket, he boarded a train for New York and sailed for Europe on the ocean liner Manhattan.

"Mr. Furuseth's many friends, both within and without the labor movement, wish him a pleasant journey, constructive results for improving the welfare of the seamen, and a safe return to the United States in time for the opening of the second session of the Seventy-fourth Congress next January."

## Strutwear's Anti-Union Policy Slapped by Minneapolis Mayor

The attitude of the Strutwear Knitting Mills of Minneapolis, Minn., in their fight against employees on strike has brought about general condemnation, Mayor Latimer, after weeks of fruitless effort, finally joining members of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers in alleging unfair tactics by the firm. An election is expected to be conducted soon under auspices of the National Labor Relations Board to select representatives for collective bargaining, whom the company will be obliged to recognize.

## Responsibility for Buying German Steel

The fact that two public works projects had used German steel to the exclusion of the American product was the subject of an outburst in typical Hearst fashion this week, in which the administration was held responsible for this failure to "buy American" while "ten million workers are without jobs."

However, Public Works Administrator Ickes, in a Washington statement, charged the authority of New York City's \$42,500,000 tri-borough bridge project was responsible for purchasing German steel for the development instead of domestic materials. Ickes said Nathan Burkan, authority chairman, was seeking "to pass the buck" to P.W.A. because of protests from the American steel industry.

"P.W.A. has no power, authority or right to force the bridge authority to use domestic steel under the project contract," Ickes said.

"Under the contract, the bridge authority was given the power to let their sub-contracts to the lowest bidders. They proceeded to do that. They could have protected themselves against the foreign steel if they had wanted to."

Ickes said the German steel order "amounted to somewhat less than \$100,000." He said the German price was 47 per cent less than the domestic price.

Ickes said German steel had been used also for the Morehead City ocean terminal in North Carolina.

He said German prices were 52 per cent less there, and asserted "all American bids for the Morehead steel were identical."

"I can't believe manufacturing costs were the same for all the steel companies," he remarked, "but still, the bids were identical."

## Hutcheson's Selection To Attend Chile Meet Defended by Mr. Green

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has recommended the appointment of William L. Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, to represent American labor at the International Labor Conference which will be held at Santiago, Chile, in December. The conference was called by the International Labor Organization at Geneva, of which the United States became a member in August, 1934. The delegate is appointed by President Roosevelt.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following statement "regarding certain inferences drawn" from the appointment of Hutcheson:

### Political Considerations Not Involved

"The officers of the American Federation of Labor never understood that political considerations of any kind entered into the designation of labor representatives to International Labor Organization conferences. Recommendations of workers' delegates for attendance at these International Labor Organization conferences have been made without regard to politics or political considerations.

"This fixed policy was adhered to when the executive council of the American Federation of Labor recommended William L. Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for appointment as the workers' delegate to the International Labor Organization conference which will be held at Santiago, Chile, next December.

"The American Federation of Labor pursues a non-partisan political policy. It assumes that the constitution of the International Labor Organization means exactly what it says when it provides that workers' delegates are chosen from industrial organizations which are most representative of working people in their respective countries.

"Mr. Hutcheson is the president of a large organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Neither his political beliefs nor those of any other person who has attended conferences of the International Labor Organization upon recommendation of the American Federation of Labor have been taken into account by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

"It has never been understood that anyone connected with the administration of affairs of the United States government set up any political qualifications for any representative of the workers who might be appointed to attend conferences of the International Labor Organization.

### Not in Nature of Reprisal

"The inference drawn by anyone that the appointment of Mr. Hutcheson to attend the International Labor Organization conference at Santiago, Chile, could be regarded as a reprisal against any individual or group connected with the

(Continued on Page Two)



## Wagner Act Validity Defended by A. F. of L.

An exhaustive brief defending the constitutionality of the Wagner labor relations act as applied to the "great manufacturing industries" is being sent out by the American Federation of Labor to affiliated unions. The brief is designed to advise workers how to meet systematic attacks on the law by large corporate interests.

In part the brief, drafted by Charlton Ogburn, American Federation of Labor counsel, is a counter move against the opinion of the lawyers' committee of the Liberty League, attacking the act's constitutionality. In part it is a re-statement of the rights established by law protecting union organization. Thus the right of workers to organize into unions "has been recognized by courts since 1842." The N.L.R.B. act forbids employers to interfere with this right. This, says Ogburn, "is a very reasonable requirement and a conservative law."

### High Court Decisions Cited

The only question not established, says Ogburn, "is how broad a class of employers this act will apply to. It becomes a matter of fact rather than of law to show the effect on commerce among the states of the activities of the great interstate industries."

Many decisions are cited to show that the Supreme Court has upheld Congress' right to regulate mining and manufacturing "when it was shown that those operations related to and affected interstate commerce."

### Congress' Power Unimpaired

"Practically, the power of Congress may even extend to local retail operations when interstate commerce is affected thereby," he adds, pointing to two decisions on this point.

"The scope of the Schechter decision (voiding N.R.A. codes) cannot be made broader than it

really is by asserting that it positively forbids indirect regulation of local activities. Certainly it does not make the power of Congress under the commerce clause any less than it has always been."

Ogburn shows that the effect of strikes on interstate commerce, not involved in the Schechter decision, was decided by the Supreme Court in the two Coronado coal cases. In the first the court held that a strike did not in itself affect commerce, but on the second trial, when it was shown that the miners intended to stop the interstate movement of coal as well as mining, the court held the strike was a direct burden on interstate commerce.

### Discuss Technical Points

On the two technical legal points most frequently hurled at the law, Ogburn argues that it is a valid exercise of the power to regulate commerce, and does not violate the due process clause of the fifth amendment.

He cites many recent strike statistics to show the wide national effect of labor unrest, and reports that last June's figures of 317 strikes in progress was the highest figure for any June since 1920.

The court's precedents enable it to take judicial notice of such economic material in deciding whether a reasonable basis exists for the law's provisions.

### MINERS GET PAY INCREASE

Coal miners of Southwestern Virginia will get an extra 20 cents a ton over the rates of last year for all the coal they mine. It is estimated that their next year's mine wages will be about \$1,800,000 above those prevailing before the strike which brought about the new wage scale. Mine owners and coal dealers are already marking up prices.

## Defends Appointment

(Continued from Page One)

organized labor movement is without foundation, false in every particular and unworthy of a moment's consideration.

"The officers of the American Federation of Labor were requested to recommend the appointment of a labor representative connected with the American Federation of Labor to represent the workers at the International Labor Organization conference which will be held in Chile next December. No stipulation regarding political affiliation or political consideration was made in the request submitted. In response to the request the executive council recommended the appointment of William L. Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Labor can not believe that this recommendation can be or will be rejected for merely political reasons."

## Dave Ryan Punctures Labor Shortage Myth

Stories appearing in the newspapers from time to time during recent months concerning an alleged shortage of skilled labor in San Francisco, especially in the building trades, are emphatically denied by David H. Ryan, secretary of the Bay District Council of Carpenters.

Ryan states that since publication of the shortage reports many letters have been received from outside the state, indicating that the writers were coming here to get jobs "that do not exist" and warned that "taxpayers who have dug up millions for relief will again be asked to take it on the chin."

These reports of labor shortage have not been confined to this region. The American Federation of Labor also has been compelled to deny statements of shortage of skilled labor in the machinists' trade, and as though by concerted action there have appeared at intervals newspaper articles concerning alleged scarcity of workers in other skilled trades.

### No Probability of Shortage

"I am only authorized to speak for the carpenters," says Ryan in a signed statement given to the press, "but in their behalf I want to state emphatically that there has not been a shortage of skilled carpenters in San Francisco within the last twenty years. There is no shortage now and no probability of a shortage in the near future."

"It is true that the carpenters who have continued to follow the trade have been fairly well employed during the last three or four months, but there are hundreds of competent carpenters in San Francisco who have turned to other trades and other employment for the very good reason that in doing so they get higher wages and better working conditions."

### Meager Wages of Carpenters

"A competent carpenter must have thorough knowledge of building construction, skill in the use of carpenters' tools and be strong and able-bodied. As long as building contractors continue to pay skilled carpenters 5 cents an hour less than longshoremen receive under an arbitration award; 20 cents an hour less than hod carriers receive under their agreement with employers; 35 cents an hour less than lathers receive under agreements with employers; and 20 cents an hour less than federal, state and municipal officials have set as fair wages, just so long will competent and able-bodied men seek employment outside their trade in order to better support families dependent upon them."

### "Subservient Labor" Wanted

Ryan charges that certain "chiseling" contractors have slashed wages to the "lowest point that hungry men could be induced to work for," and declared that with improvement in the building industry they now report a shortage of "subservient labor."

A statement by Albert E. Boynton, managing director of the Industrial Association, that the building industry is "on the verge of a shortage of skilled labor," called forth the reply of Ryan.

### FOR RETURN OF STAGE SHOWS

The Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis has decided to exert all possible effort for the return of stage shows, in order to provide needed employment for stage hands and others whose work is essential to stage productions. An urgent request to this effect has already been placed before the managers of seven St. Louis "first-run" theaters and similar activity will be continued.



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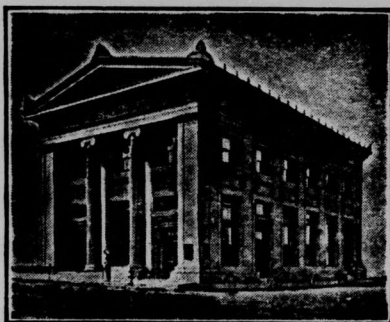
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## Dual Union Fighting Local Boilerworkers

Dual unionism again has raised its head in San Francisco to cause dissension and strife in the industrial world. This time it is being used as an obstacle to the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, Welders and Helpers, an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the San Francisco Labor Council, the San Francisco Building Trades Council and the Label Section of San Francisco.

A conflict arising in a local brewery, where welding was being done on steel barrels, has brought about a serious clash with an organization known as "The Association of Welders," which is not recognized by the American Federation of Labor, and therefore has no standing among legitimate unions.

The passage by the California State Brewers' Association of a resolution to the effect that all California brewers would employ union help in all construction work resulted in the discharge of members of the dual organization and the employment of members of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, Welders and Helpers.

After the job was completed the Association of Welders filed suit against Local No. 6 of the Brotherhood for damages in the sum of \$1400, claiming that amount as wages that members of the Association of Welders would have received.

The Brotherhood charges the dual organization with allowing its members to work on a ship repair job on which the Brotherhood was on strike, and states also that the Certified Welders in Seattle are on the official unfair list. It is stated that the Certified Welders have taken the places of men on strike at Pullman, Wash.

The Brotherhood is asking for no financial assistance in its fight with the dual organization, but asks moral support and co-operation of all unions.

"The Association of Welders should not be tolerated on any work where union welders are employed or should be employed," says a communication from Secretary J. Kowal of Local No. 6.

## State Farm Bureau Convention To Begin in Santa Cruz Monday

California's annual outstanding agricultural meeting, the California Farm Federation convention, to be held this year in Santa Cruz, November 18-21, will break all previous attendance records, according to Alex Johnson, secretary-treasurer of the organization.

More than 2000 California farmers, including producers of perishable, semi-perishable, and non-perishable crops, as well as livestock men, will take part in the four-day session, in which the most important problems facing the state's agriculture will be discussed and recommendations suggested for improving further the economic condition of California's basic industry.

## Newark Dressmakers Successful In Strike Lasting Nine Weeks

Recent settlement of the nine weeks' strike among employees of the cotton dress industry in Newark, N. J., brought to a successful close what was probably the most bitterly contested labor battle ever waged in the cotton dress industry in the East.

The strike, which was sponsored by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, was provoked by an attempt of the employers to take

advantage of the decree of the United States Supreme Court abolishing the National Industrial Recovery Act to reduce and deflate work conditions to sweatshop standards.

The agreement, signed in the office of Mayor Ellenstein, affects twenty-one shops, employing 1500 workers.

When considered in the light of work conditions prevailing in the unorganized cotton dress shops of New Jersey, the agreement is a decided gain. It establishes the closed shop, a \$9 minimum weekly wage scale for floor girls and \$11 for operators, and stipulates that additional wage increases shall be made as soon as the contractors are able to modify present terms with their jobbers.

## Six-Hour Day Is Solution of Country's Unemployment Problem

The six-hour day with wages raised to compensate for the shorter working period is the only solution for the unemployment problem, W. K. Kellogg, the cereal manufacturer of Battle Creek, Mich., asserted this week in announcing the highest wage scale in the history of the Kellogg company, of which he is president and founder. The company claims to have pioneered in the establishment of the six-hour day five years ago.

The new scale results from an average increase of 12.5 per cent, which applies to all male factory workers and which will be retroactive to October 28. Under it the minimum wage, paid janitors and other unskilled workers, is increased from \$4 to \$4.50 for a six-hour day, the highest in the company's history, including wages paid for the eight-hour day, which was abolished December 1, 1930.

## GARMENT WORKERS USE POSTERS

Believing that the eye is a quicker road to the mind than the ear, the educational department of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in New York is developing visual aids for promotional work and also for use in its classes. Brightly colored posters drive home points about unionism and appeal for recruits to the classes.

## ELECTRIC RATE REDUCTION

Stimulation of the use of electrical appliances in homes of the San Francisco Bay area is predicted in business circles as result of the new reduced rate for electric service announced last week by Pacific Gas and Electric Company. The rates are now among the lowest in the country, according to P. M. Downing, first vice-president and general manager of the company, and bring the cost of operating the many labor-saving and comfort-bringing electrical devices within the scope of any family budget.

The rate reductions, applying to the entire P. G. & E. system, will take effect after the December meter readings and will apply first to January bills.

## Miss Josephine Roche Indorses Guffey Act

Recognition of the principle of collective bargaining and the negotiation of a contract between the Rocky Mountain Coal Company and the United Mine Workers of America in 1927 settled serious labor troubles and resulted in "very definite gains" for both management and the workers.

Such was the testimony of Miss Josephine Roche, assistant secretary of the treasury and the country's only woman coal operator, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, this week. She indorsed the price fixing and collective bargaining fundamentals of the Guffey coal act, the constitutionality of which is being tested.

Miss Roche, who became president and general manager of the Rocky Mountain Coal Company in 1927, has operated her mines under contract with the Miners' Union ever since that time.

Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes of the Supreme Court last week refused to intervene in a test of the constitutionality of the Guffey coal act under way in the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

Hughes' action was a rebuff to James Walter Carter, head of the Carter Coal Company, who is seeking the constitutionality test. The action, however, concerned only whether Carter would be required to post bond as ordered by the District Supreme Court.

Hughes' refusal threw the petition for an injunction to hold up the bond order into the hands of the full membership of the court.

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Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1935

### Failure of Group Insurance

The "Railroad Trainman," official publication of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, calls attention to an announcement to the employees of an Eastern railroad advising them of changes in the group insurance plan on that property under which their insurance protection is reduced.

The publication quotes from a letter from an insurance company to the vice-president of the road suggesting that the group policy be terminated "because of the lack of participation of the younger men and the consequent high average age of those insured and correspondingly high average age."

As this step would work serious hardship on the thousands of employees insured, it was suggested that the group coverage be continued with the following modifications:

"That each employee now insured under the present plan have his insurance reduced by 50 per cent when reaching age 65, with a minimum of \$1000, the reduction applying immediately to those aged 65 or over."

Commenting on this, the "Trainman's" editor says:

"This is just another of the many similar instances that have come to our attention during the past number of years. We have repeatedly warned our members against participating in this unsound and uncertain plan of insurance. Even though the Pere Marquette has drastically reduced their insurance benefits there is no guarantee that at a later date there will not be further reductions in amount and increases in cost. All Brotherhood members will be acting wisely and in their own best interests by refusing to participate in these company schemes, the purpose of which is an attempt to weaken the position of labor unions."

### Hazards of One-Man Cars

Commenting on an accident to a one-man car in Los Angeles in which several persons suffered severe bruises and burns, necessitating hospital treatment, "A. Damm Grouch," in the Los Angeles "Citizen," has some interesting comment. "Perhaps," he says, "if there had been a man on that job thoroughly versed in his trade, and the equipment fully up to standard, there wouldn't have been any trouble." He continues:

"It seems to me someone in authority, the city or state commission, or what not, should do some real investigating about these one-man cars wherein people are cooped up to a certain extent. It may not be so bad during the ordinary hours of travel on the street railway lines, but during rush hours, when people are crowded in like sardines, it is dangerous, to say the least. Some

way should be found to make a change, but I doubt if there is power enough locally to cause the company to do anything about it."

Safety of life and limb should be of more consequence than the trivial amounts saved to the railroad company by dispensing with the employment of one man. The public will be shocked one of these days when a catastrophe is caused on one of these cars by reason of the fact that entrance and exit can be made at one end of the vehicle only. Then there will be a demand for their relegation to the junk heap and the use of modern equipment.

### How "Company Unions" Are Formed

The National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners is authority for the reproduction of the following remarkable document, which in all probability is a fair example of hundreds of other such letters which were in circulation while the N.R.A. was in process of formation.

It shows the hypocrisy and deceit of big business in the endeavor to circumvent the provisions of the law with regard to collective bargaining. The plan to "pick out employees to serve on the committee who will work for the interest of the company and will not be radical" is only a confirmation of what the labor press has been saying as to the make-up of these "company unions" for years, and it is almost unbelievable that workers should have been deceived by such frauds.

It is gratifying to know that the National Labor Relations Board will have an opportunity to pass upon the machinations of this company.

The document is as follows:

#### "GREYHOUND INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

"From W. A. Duvall,

Address Cleveland,

Date, July 28, 1933.

"Mr. J. Nyland, Mr. Del Burns, Mr. Charles Ward, Mr. William Glover, Mr. William Ellis.

"The management has decided to set up a plan of employee representatives. At a meeting of the regional managers of Pennsylvania Greyhound lines in Cleveland yesterday the matter was explained fully and upon their return it will be discussed at length with you.

"Before the plan can be set up the management must be requested by the employees at the various divisions to do so. Am attaching a sample of the petition which will be used for obtaining a list of the employees interested.

"It is to our interest to pick out employees to serve on the committee who will work for the interest of the company and will not be radical. This plan of representation should work out very well providing the proper men are selected, and considerable thought should be given to the men placed on this responsible committee.

"This matter should be discussed fully with the regional managers before anything is done, as they have been given full instructions on how it should be handled. Yours very truly,

"W. A. DUVALL,

"Manager of Maintenance."

An article appearing in the Los Angeles "Citizen," entitled, "This Is Labor's Fight," and credited to Frank C. MacDonald, president of the California State Building Trades Council, is the subject of a letter to the Labor Clarion from M. D. Landry, assistant secretary of the council. Landry says: "A serious mistake was made in the November 8 issue of the 'Citizen' of Los Angeles by crediting authorship of an article relative to silicosis and the state Senate investigating committee to General President MacDonald. President MacDonald was positively not the author of the article."

### Housing, Here and in Britain

The housing program—as distinguished from the rehabilitation program—has been about the least successful of "new deal" reforms. Some splendid things have been accomplished; the loan shark's grip on home building has been loosened if not stricken off. The P.W.A. has brought down costs to a rental of \$4.50 per room per month; and of course there is the renovation and repair work.

But, broadly speaking, there has been no slum clearance which comes within a thousand miles of satisfying our needs. Housing offers greater opportunities than any other public work. At least a quarter of our whole population live in dwellings unfit for human habitation; and constructing fitting dwellings on a rapid scale would put millions of idle men to work.

The feeling is growing fast that the real obstacle to comprehensive housing is the landlord; and the experience of England is strong confirmation of that feeling.

England has a way of her own in dealing with slums. Under English law the local authorities, after hearings, can declare any district a slum. The moment that is done all improvements in that slum lose all value, except for salvage. The government wrecks the buildings and sells what it can. If the salvage more than pays the cost of wrecking, the landlord gets a check for the surplus. If it doesn't pay the wreckage cost, he is called on to send the government a check to cover the deficit.

Then the land is valued according to its worth for low cost housing. No speculative booming is allowed. No land that the government has been forced to rate as a slum can be valued as a business center or a wealthy suburb.

The result is that England has made greater progress in housing than any other country except, perhaps, some of the smaller states of Europe, which never wandered so far from the track of common sense as the greater powers. England has built herself out of the worst of the depression—that is the report of practically every observer. Why can not Uncle Sam prepare to do the same?

The administration owes it to itself and to the American people to press a rigorous investigation of the facts surrounding the purchase of German steel with funds appropriated to relieve American unemployment. If what Secretary Ickes says is true (and the probability is that it is), that German bids were 47 and 50 per cent less than American bids for the material on the two jobs in question, and that all American bids for the Moorehead steel were identical, it might be advisable to apply the law against "combinations in restraint of trade."

Sixty per cent of the existing "company unions" were formed while the N.R.A. was operating, Dr. Isador Lubin, chief of the United States bureau of labor statistics, told a New York audience. This illustrates the extent to which some N.R.A. administrators permitted chiseling employers to evade Section 7-a of the Recovery act.

The Nebraska Supreme Court has declared the state's relief and old age pension program unconstitutional. The court cited the recent N.R.A. decision of the United States Supreme Court as a precedent, because the relief acts "delegated state legislative power to executive officers and to Congress."

"I deny that the American people have surrendered to any set of men, no matter what their position, or their character, the final right to determine those fundamental questions upon which free self-government ultimately depends."—Theodore Roosevelt.



## How to Grow High Wages

By N. D. ALPER

### Wealth Production: Wealth Distribution

Wading into a stream and catching fish with the hands is direct production of wealth. Cutting timber, fashioning steel, building boilers and engines, making fishing nets, assembling all sorts of supplies with which to build a fishing boat, the delivery of the fish to markets everywhere by means of rail, truck and commercial organizations, is what the economist would call the roundabout production of wealth. The purpose of this sort of production, after all, is to place fish on the table of modern man, just as the more direct production of fish was to supply the primitive man.

All productive processes are carried on by simple combinations of labor and capital, working on land. All production consists of taking raw matter from Mother Earth—land—and changing its form or shape, moving it from place to place, and finally storing it where the consumer may easily secure it. A cotton farmer by means of implements (capital) plows (labor) his land. He plants a seed (capital) which is destroyed and becomes a plant. When the bolls are picked the plant is destroyed. The bolls are taken to the gin (capital on land) where the lint is separated from the seed and the bolls are destroyed. The cotton lint is shipped by rail (the right-of-way is land; the railroad bed, rails, locomotive and cars are capital; labor operates the train and system) to a mill (labor and capital on land) where the lint is spun into thread; then to another mill where the thread is made into cloth; then to a factory where the cloth is converted into a dress by capital and labor on land. Finally the dress reaches a retail store, where it may be purchased for use by a consumer. Thus at every step of the productive process, in roundabout production as in simple production, there is a combination of the three factors of production—land, labor, and capital. At each step, due to the additional applications of labor and capital, increased value is worked into the article either by changing the form of the matter or transporting it from place to place. It reaches its highest ultimate value in the hands of the consumer.

It is well to note that in the endless discussion in the papers, on the air, in the forums and on the streets about our economic problems, while constant attention is given to labor and capital and their relationship, seldom are the facts of land, and the landowner as such, mentioned. Yet land has a different effect on our welfare than has labor and capital. The French revolution was largely and clearly a land revolution. The Russian revolution was a land revolution; Italy fights not for capital, but for the land of the Ethiopians. Japan invades China for land—for natural resources. And, strange as it may seem, the economic science reveals that right here in California the bottom question, the question of poverty amidst plenty, of relief, of taxes, of unemployment, are all rooted in the land question. Land is the source of wealth, let it never be forgotten, and as such is the source of the vast majority of our economic questions.

Once humanity feared poverty and misery must always be their lot because they did not know how to produce. Today they destroy food to prevent poverty, we must suppose. Others say we suffer because we do not know how to distribute the products the machine can help us produce. Now we have seen that all wealth is produced by land, labor, and capital. It must follow that as wealth is produced there are generated three distinct claims to shares of the wealth produced. The landowner claims a share, the capital owner claims a share, those who labored claim shares. Economics reveals that wealth is distributed through three channels or avenues. We call them rent, interest and wages. It is well to note here and

now the very important fact that 100 per cent of the total wealth produced at any one time is taken by these three groups. If one group should get more than its share the others, much as they may dislike it, must get less. In economics it is revealed that total wealth equals interest plus wages plus rent:

(Copyright, 1935, by N. D. Alper)

Next Week: Interest, Wages and Rent

### NEW MAGNETIC STEEL

Development of a permanent magnetic steel, called "alnico," made of an alloy composed of aluminum, nickel, cobalt and iron, was recently announced at Schenectady, N. Y. The new alloy can lift sixty times its own weight. It is predicted that as a result of its invention permanent magnets will probably displace electro magnets in loud speakers and various control and electric devices with a saving in cost and greater simplicity of construction.

### CIVIL RIGHTS VICTORIES

Alabama court decisions voiding an ordinance forbidding possession of more than one copy of allegedly seditious literature and dismissing a charge of "changing name or concealing identity" against a radical, previously convicted on the same charge by the same judge, are hailed in Birmingham as significant civil rights victories.

## Art In Every-Day Life

G. L. McCANN MORLEY,

Curator San Francisco Museum of Art

An error too commonly accepted is that art is something special and apart from life, to be looked at in museums on rare occasions only. On the contrary, it is an ineradicable though a varying element in the life of everyone.

Museums and art galleries display art, and they have the advantage of showing many types and periods of art in such a way that comparisons between art development in various countries at different periods can be made easily. But the art which has most bearing on our lives is that which is responsible for the impression of restfulness and comfort in our homes, the attractiveness of our clothes, the appearance and suitability of a public building, the striking lines of modern automobiles. It is, in short, the observation of those laws of adaptation to purpose, of harmony, of order, which in another form are characteristic also of the works of art in the museums. And it is in the museums that one has an excellent opportunity for studying these laws of universal application, because they are so clearly worked out in the works exhibited there.

Art has still another application of immense importance to everyone, whether or not he is an artist himself. The beautiful and useful things made by the skilled artisans of the past who took pride in their work now find a place in the art galleries of today beside the fine arts of the same period. Furniture, pottery, tapestries, wood carving and other handicrafts are found sharing honors with painting and sculpture, and the combined display of early material is a fascinating revelation of the ways of living, of feeling and thinking of our predecessors.

Art of our own time differs greatly from that of earlier periods, just as living conditions differ. Our lives and the meaning of our period are expressed in modern art.

The painting of today, in which a message on the workman's life, or the American scene, or the struggle for existence is portrayed, has a special significance, just as useful things, products of the machine today, reveal one aspect of our present life. Thus the worker and the craftsman and the artist combine to produce an expression of contemporary life that will leave a record more accurate and more powerful than any other.

## The Case of Herndon

News that his virtual sentence of death had been confirmed, that he had only ten days of freedom left him, was brought to a picket as he carried a sign in front of The Amsterdam "News" office in Harlem.

The picket was tall, gentle Angelo Herndon, youthful negro organizer of negro and white unemployed in Atlanta, Ga. As he did his turn on the picket line Ben Davis, Jr., Guildsman editor of the "Negro Liberator," came to give him the news just telephoned from Washington—the United States Supreme Court, on a technicality, had refused to review the conviction for which he stands sentenced to eighteen to twenty years on the Georgia chain gang.

No man has ever lived as long as that on a Georgia chain gang.

Herndon heard the verdict without a tremor, and continued marching up and down with his picket sign. Ten days from that date he was to report in Atlanta, where chains are riveted on his legs, and he is made to work under a slave-driver's whip "from sun-up to sun-down" every day while he lives, and sleeps in an iron cage on wheels at night.

In July of 1932 Herndon led a demonstration of negro and white unemployed in Atlanta, asking for relief. The next day the city appropriated \$6000 for relief. One week later Herndon was arrested.

He was tried under a statute first passed in 1804, providing death for anyone inciting slaves to insurrection. The prosecutor demanded the death sentence.

The jury recommended "mercy"; the sentence was eighteen to twenty years at hard labor. Bail was set at \$15,000, which was raised by a nationwide campaign. Twice the United States Supreme Court has refused to review the case, basing its decision on a legal technicality.

Many churches, fraternal organizations, labor unions, defense organizations and other groups are circulating petitions addressed to Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, in an effort to collect 2,000,000 signatures calling for a pardon and repeal of the slave-time law under which eighteen other labor leaders stand indicted, six solely for the "crime" of having in their possession a leaflet showing a negro and a white man with clasped hands.—American Newspaper Guild "Reporter."

### Herndon Back in Prison

The gates of Fulton Tower Prison, Atlanta, Ga., opened on October 26 to admit Angelo Herndon, 21-year-old negro, who previously had been barred two years behind these same walls while his original sentence was being countersigned by the Georgia state courts.

Herndon was given 18-20 years on the chain gang on charges of "attempting to incite insurrection" in January, 1933, by a jury which recommended "leniency." Freed on \$15,000 bail in August, 1934, his case went before the United States Supreme Court, which erected a legal technicality on which to set up its refusal to hear the case.

His attorneys have filed action towards a writ of habeas corpus on the grounds that the constitutionality of the law on which he was convicted had not been tested. A hearing has been set.

Just before surrendering to the officials Herndon said to a friend: "If life is spared me, and I am sure that the people of America will see to that, then I will devote the rest of life to the same work that caused my arrest. I want to see shining workers' homes of marble where today these grimy shacks stand."



## Outlaw Miners' Union Mulcted for Damages

By JOSEPH A. WISE (I.L.N.S.)

A lengthy and comprehensive opinion, written by Judge Evan A. Evans and concurred in by Judges Sparks and Alschuler of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago, reversing the decision of Federal District Judge Fred L. Wham of the Eastern District of Illinois, in the case of the United Electric Coal Companies against the Progressive Miners of America, is hailed as a tremendous victory for legitimate organized labor.

"It is a whale of a story," says Victor A. Olander, secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

Judges Evans, Sparks and Alschuler declare that the Norris-LaGuardia act, limiting the power of federal courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes, is constitutional and assess \$350,000 damages against the Progressive Miners in behalf of the coal company. Further proceedings may increase the amount of the damages.

### U. M. W. Attorneys File Brief

Thurlock Lewis, chief counsel of District 12 (Illinois) of the United Mine Workers of America, and G. L. Grant of Fort Smith, Ark., representing President John L. Lewis and the international executive board of the U. M. W. of A., filed a brief as friends of the court. The three judges of the higher court concurred in the arguments presented by counsel for the United Mine Workers.

The United Electric Coal Companies, a Delaware corporation, which operates several coal mines in Illinois, sought an injunction and \$350,000 damages against the Progressive Miners of America as a result of a fight which the Progressives had made against the United men at the company's strip mine at Freeburg, Ill.

### Outlaw Union Sought Control

The company operated the mine under a contract with the United. The Progressives made a fight to obtain control of the mine and did so control for a time and demanded that the company make a contract with the Progressive organization. This the company refused to do. Fol-

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lowing March 31, 1933, the mine was operated but one day up to the time of the filing of the suit. The company claimed it wished to operate, but could not because of the acts of violence and general obstructive tactics of the Progressives.

Attorneys for the coal company challenged the constitutionality of the Norris-LaGuardia act. Counsel for the United Mine Workers argued that there was no labor dispute within the meaning of the act; that the coal company had a contract with the United and that there was no dispute with respect to the contractual relations between employer and employees; that the whole matter revolved around a controversy between two rival unions.

Counsel for the United Mine Workers argued that the Congress had a constitutional right to pass laws limiting the powers of federal judges; that the Congress created federal courts and could go even so far as to abolish them, if it saw fit.

### Act Is Upheld

Judge Evans says in his opinion:

"Inasmuch as Congress may take from, as well as confer upon, inferior federal courts jurisdiction of cases which involve controversies between citizens of different states, we find no support for a conclusion which would deny validity of this legislation. The legislation in question [Norris-LaGuardia act] took from district courts jurisdiction of causes involving labor injunction suits between citizens of different states, in certain limited instances, and was within the power of Congress conferred by Article 3, Sections 1 and 2, of the United States Constitution."

The court further said:

"Where the difference is between two unions, each striving to contract with the employer, and there is no controversy as to terms of employment with said employer, we are unable to see where any labor dispute exists to which the employer is a party."

### AMERICAN EDUCATION WEEK

Officials and attaches of San Francisco's School Department have been busily engaged this week in activities connected with the appropriate celebration of American Education Week, a nationwide annual event. Local observance has consisted of displays of work of pupils of the schools in down-town store windows, ground-breaking for the Sunshine School last Sunday, and public addresses by educators on the progress and development of education in America before civic bodies, labor organizations and clubs. A special invitation to the public to visit the schools during the week was taken advantage of by numbers of citizens.

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## Power Conferred on Milwaukee's Mayor

By a vote of 16 to 10 the city council of Milwaukee, Wis., made history recently when it adopted an ordinance giving the mayor power to close an industrial plant when the operator refuses to bargain with the representatives of striking workers, says a special correspondent of "Labor" at the Wisconsin metropolis.

The new law, he continues, is the outgrowth of the bitterly-fought Lindemann-Hoverson Manufacturing Company strike. Workers at the plant, which makes stoves, have been on strike for several weeks. Of 900 regular employees, 800 went out when one department locked out eighteen employees. Only a few of the strikers were organized, but many have since joined the Machinists and Foundry Workers.

Organized labor has actively supported the contest, and mass picket lines reaching 7000 have been thrown around the plant.

Police attacks on the demonstrators led to the calling of a special council meeting which was addressed by Mayor Daniel W. Hoan and several labor leaders. A resolution was adopted directing the chief of police to immediately close the plant.

This order was ignored, the chief of police, who is not under the control of the mayor, holding it was irregular. The closing ordinance became law a week later.

It was opposed by the Association of Commerce, the Citizens' Law and Order League and "red"-baiting organizations, who predicted every factory in the city would leave the city if it were passed.

Under the terms of the ordinance, fines of \$50 to \$100, or a jail term of ninety days, may be imposed for each day a plant stays open after a closing order is issued. The mayor is permitted to act after he has conferred with a committee of nine on the advisability of taking action.

### SILK WORKERS STRIKE

More than eight thousand broad silk workers at Paterson, N. J., went on strike October 31.

The silk workers, who are a part of the United Textile Workers of America, are asking a raise in piece rates which would enable the workers to earn a minimum of about \$20 a week. Their present income is from \$8 to \$13, or even less in times of slack work.

Mayor John V. Hinchcliff of Paterson has been working for weeks to bring about a settlement. The mayor's negotiators recently proposed a joint committee of workers and manufacturers. The manufacturers killed this hope for peace by failing to name their men for the committee, claiming the questions raised by the union must be settled on a national scale.

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## New York Loan Sharks

Twenty-seven loan sharks, some of whom are accused of charging interest of 1040 per cent a year, have been arrested and are awaiting hearing in New York. The raids in which they were taken were managed by Thomas E. Dewey, Mayor La Guardia's special prosecutor in the racket field.

Before stirring a finger in arrests Dewey had collected the stories of more than a thousand loan shark victims, and verified them as far as possible. All of the loan sharks were doing business without a license—these raids have nothing whatever to do with the authorized and licensed purveyors of small loans. All had a minimum charge of 160 per cent a year, and that on sums in excess of \$50. Many of them hung around gambling houses, and offered loans to those who had lost money. Others sought other game. One woman borrowed \$5, paid in the course of a year \$225, and "owed" at the end of that time \$25.

Some borrowers who did not pay were so badly beaten by thugs that they had to be sent to the hospital.

## California's Avocado Industry Is Threatened by Insect Pests

The fierce forays of a horde of insect pests, many of them new arrivals in the state, against the California avocado, has necessitated the employment of some methods of human warfare, such as poison gas and wire electrocution, in order to keep the invaders in check. The campaign has occasioned a bulletin from the Citrus Experiment Station, University of California, detailing the biology and control of avocado insect pests, and informing growers as to the manner control measures may be applied.

Some forty insect pests and species now attack the avocado fruit and plant. Fortunately a number of them are preyed upon by parasites, including some of the more voracious varieties, but the necessity for other control measures appears to be increasing.

## STRIKE OF W.P.A. WORKERS

The strike of all skilled workers on W.P.A. and E.R.B. projects in Buffalo, N. Y., was called November 4 by the Building Trades Council, which is carrying on an energetic fight for payment of prevailing wage rates. This action is in keeping with a resolution passed by the New York State Federation of Labor at the August convention in Albany and followed ineffective meetings with the state W.P.A. administrator. Opposition to so-called "security wages" is general throughout the state.

## COURT PROCEDURE

First Lawyer—You're a lowdown cheat! Second Lawyer—You're an unmitigated liar! Judge (rapping)—Now that the attorneys have identified each other we shall proceed with the case.—"Cap-per's Weekly."

You can't fool all of the people all the time, but somebody is trying it all the time.—Savannah "Morning News."

## INSURGENT UNION COLLAPSES

With disbandment of the United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania, the insurgent union movement in District No. 1 of the United Mine Workers of America has collapsed, says a Wilkes-Barre dispatch. The insurgent union was organized in 1933. Decision to disband was caused by lack of funds, insurgent leaders admitted. End of the organization leaves the United Mine Workers of America, headed by John L. Lewis, sole representative of the workers. The United Mine Workers will absorb the insurgents with the exception of the leaders, expelled from the U. M. W., and workers who took part in the "reign of terror." "This is the greatest thing that could have happened in the anthracite field," Michael Hartnedy, state secretary of mines, declared. "It will help bring back prosperity to the hard coal region."

## ARMAMENT FIRMS BLAMED

Armament firms were responsible for failure of the disarmament conference at Geneva, P. J. Noel Baker, private secretary to the late Arthur Henderson while the latter was president of the conference, charged while testifying before the British Armaments Commission. Baker blamed the British air delegates for the conference failing to agree on abolition of aerial bombing and international control of civil aviation.

## DOWNTOWN ROUTE WANTED

An old negro was taking a civil service examination for the position of rural mail carrier. One of the questions asked was: "How far is it from the moon to the earth?" The old darkey exclaimed: "Ef you all is gwinter put me on that route, I's resigning before I begins."—Ex.

## Central Labor Body Inaugurated By Unions of San Mateo County

Organization of the Central Labor and Building Trades Council of San Mateo County, consisting of twenty-one unions and approximately 1500 men, was effected at a meeting at the Labor Temple in that city following receipt of a charter from the American Federation of Labor.

The council is the first of its kind to be formed in the county during the last decade. A similar organization was disbanded ten years ago. Since that time county labor has been without a representative council of this kind.

Temporary officers were named to preside until the first Tuesday in December. They are: Richard McAllister, chairman; Al Randall, vice-president; Cliff McGuire, secretary; Ruth Bradley, secretary-treasurer, and M. J. Fitzsimmons, warden.

Nomination of permanent officers is scheduled for Tuesday, December 3.

## Oppose Canned Beer

Practically all beer bottles are union-made and entitled to the union label. Therefore the American Federation of Labor as well as many state and local labor bodies have passed resolutions condemning tin beer cans which are manufactured under non-union conditions. The labor movement can do this with considerable temerity because it was largely responsible for restoring the beer-brewing industry to lawful pursuits.

The above is a statement culled from the publicity emanating from the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which is making an energetic fight against the introduction of tin can containers for beer.

It is claimed that "a comparatively small number of workers would be given employment if all the breweries in the country adopted the tin can. On the other hand, 70 per cent of the workers around bottling units would be displaced and become candidates for public relief."

## A. F. of L. Denies Launching of National Drive Against "Reds"

The American Federation of Labor has not launched a national drive in Minneapolis or elsewhere against the so-called "reds" or any other group, President Green of the Federation announced. He added:

"The facts are that the situation being handled in Minneapolis through the organizers of the American Federation of Labor stationed there is a purely local one and possesses local significance only. An internal situation existing in the Minneapolis Central Labor Union, together with dissensions which arose over the suspension of a local organization which had been affiliated with an international organization connected with the American Federation of Labor, called for action on the part of the officers of the Federation. The situation will be dealt with as an incidental problem which is frequently met in the administration of the work of the American Federation of Labor."

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## Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

The next regular meeting of Typographical Union No. 21 will be held in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth street, corner of Capp, Sunday, November 17. The meeting will be called to order promptly at 1 o'clock. Interesting and important reports will be made by all the union's standing committees and its fraternal delegates to the recent convention of the California Conference of Typographical Unions in Santa Rosa. Every member of the union should see to it that his or her name is among those gracing the attendance register.

William Herbert Ayers, who had been a member of the "Examiner" chapel slightly more than a year, died in this city November 6. His death, due to a heart attack, was sudden. It occurred shortly after he had reported for work on the "Examiner," where he was substituting as a linotype operator. Mr. Ayers was the son of Charles D. Ayers, a member of the International Typographical Union, now living in southern California and well known in the printing fraternity of San Francisco, where he was employed on a daily newspaper some years ago. William H. Ayers was born in Detroit, Mich., in 1892. He had been a resident of California about sixteen years. He returned to San Francisco about a year ago, coming from Hollywood, where he was engaged in the publishing business. He is survived by his widow, Hazel Ayers, and a daughter, Louise Ayers. Farewell services for Mr. Ayers were held last Saturday, following which the remains were conveyed to Cypress Lawn Memorial Park, where they were cremated. Messrs. R. T. Britt, Paul Falconer, Carl George, Charles Marcellus, T. Watkins and Ralph Young, all of the "Examiner" chapel, were the pallbearers. The services were attended by Mr. Ayers' mother and his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Wade, all of southern California, and by a representative group of "Examiner" composing room employees and other members of the union.

Walter Jay Cook, a member of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, employed in the monotype department of the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., visited union headquarters this week. Mr. Cook came to California via automobile, visited the exposition at San Diego, sojourned a few days in Los Angeles and then proceeded to San Francisco. Mr. Cook has three

sons and a daughter residing in Oakland whom he had not seen for twenty-six years. He was accompanied on his Western tour by his wife and three children. This is his first visit to the Pacific Coast, which, he said, has proved most interesting and delightful in every way. A staunch union man, he was deeply interested in labor conditions in San Francisco and the progressive laws of the Golden State for which, he had heard, organized labor was largely responsible. His visit in the San Francisco Bay region concluded, Mr. Cook will return to Washington, taking with him a most favorable impression of this community and leaving with the promise of another call as soon as the first opportunity affords.

Charles Crawford was elected chairman of the "Chronicle" chapel at the regular meeting of that body last Tuesday, vice William H. McKnight, resigned. Mr. McKnight has been chairman of the chapel many times, his last occupancy of that office extending over a period of five years.

Of course you have reserved tomorrow (Saturday) night for the annual turkey dinner to be served by Women's Auxiliary No. 26 to Oakland Typographical Union No. 36 at Veterans' Memorial Building, Salem street between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, Emeryville. Whist will be the form of entertainment following the dinner, with many beautiful and useful trophies to be distributed. The ladies have made ample arrangements to accommodate a capacity attendance. They are expecting a considerable number of guests from San Francisco. Cost of the dinner is only 65 cents per person—and you couldn't get any more or any better for the money anywhere in the world. Some inducement!

### Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

For some time H. D. Hall of the night side has been ailing from stomach trouble. It got so bad that he was taken to the St. Francis Hospital, where the doctors said that he must have blood transfusions. As soon as word reached his fellow workers several offered their blood. However, the blood had to be of a certain type. Four of the boys, Messrs. Olson, Keirns, Stone and Johnson, had the right blood, and each has given freely more than once of the precious fluid. Several others offered to donate, but were turned down. Brother Hall is in a very serious condition and more blood is needed.

We cite this case to show that a union man can be big-hearted and stretch the obligation to cover more than merely working conditions.

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## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of No. 18 will be held at the Labor Temple on Sunday, the 17th.

The Salt Lake, Utah, mailer scribe in the November "Typographical Journal" puts a good question up to the president of the M. T. D. U. He says: "We are surprised to learn of the trend to tax anyone depositing a traveler. Seems as if half of the local (M. T. D. U.) unions have this head tax before one can visit a traveler." The Salt Lake scribe further says: "The writer has his doubts about the legality of this and would like to see an opinion from President Roberts in the 'Typographical Journal' as to whether or not this is permissible under the laws."

The writer, in Mailer Notes to the Labor Clarion, stated Seattle and Portland unions had voted a head tax of \$150 and Kansas City, Mo., one of \$100. The latter promised to refund the \$100 if the depositor of a traveler was issued one, or took out a withdrawal. It would appear to be a good business proposition for the Kansas City union, as the union and not the departing traveler would draw interest on the traveler's \$100 head tax. No such kindly consideration was afforded the traveler depositing same with Seattle and Portland unions, as he received no rebate on or the return of his \$150. But, from what the Salt Lake scribe says, it would appear there are more than three M. T. D. U. unions placing a head tax on travelers.

After having so often, in the spoken and written word, voiced his deep concern for the mailer welfare, it seems rather odd the president of the M. T. D. U. has to be prodded into taking some action, and through the columns of the "Typographical Journal" at that, into the flagrant violations of their laws by M. T. D. U. unions, from a mailer scribe whose union is affiliated with the M. T. D. U. It would appear some members of the M. T. D. U. are at last beginning to wake up to what the M. T. D. U. officers are not doing in the interests of their dues-paying membership.

M. T. D. U. Book of Laws, Article XIV—Certificates of Membership Cards—"The bearer hereof, whose signature appears in this certificate, is a member in good standing of the M. T. D. U. and is entitled to the friendship and good offices of all unions under the jurisdiction of the I. T. U." Section 5—"The secretary of a subordinate union shall receive the Trade District certificate of membership at any time if the card be clear and no charges are pending against the holder . . . and any person admitted by such certificate shall be exempt from the usual initiation fee and from any assessment of which he is not a beneficiary."

The law is very plain. The head tax is wholly illegal. It is just another sample of the manner in which certain members of the M. T. D. U. disregard their laws for reasons, no doubt, best known to themselves. It is another good argument in favor of the dissolution of the M. T. D. U. and also of the nipping in the bud of any such fantastic scheme as a mailers' international union.

After a visit some two years among relatives and friends in Philadelphia, Pa., Charles Duncombe returned to this city the first of the month.

Charles A. Pirie, foreman of the "Chronicle," after a two weeks' vacation at his home in the Redwood City hills, has returned to work looking much improved in health.

J. E. ("Jack") Cornelson, second assistant foreman of the "Chronicle," resplendent in new fall raiment of latest style, topped by the indispensable and becoming brown derby headpiece, is sojourning for a couple of weeks with his family at the Cornelson "chateau" on Capital avenue, this city.

FRIENDS OF  
ORGANIZED LABOR!

## The Curtis Publications

"Saturday Evening Post"  
"Ladies' Home Journal"  
"Country Gentleman"

are on the

"We Don't  
Patronize List"

of the

SAN FRANCISCO  
LABOR COUNCIL



## Culinary Crafts Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

Cooks' Local No. 44, don't forget to be up to your next business meeting, Thursday, November 21, at 8 p. m. Nominations for officers for the coming year will be up that night. I noticed the business agents of No. 44 have a couple of lists of delinquent members, most of whom are working. If you are one of these members better get up to the office and pay your dues. There is no excuse for being in bad standing when you are working; and don't forget, you stand a good chance of being pulled off the job. There are always men around the hall looking for work whose books are all stamped up. Saturday night, December 7, Cooks No. 44 are giving a ball at the California Hall, Turk and Polk streets. Remember to keep this date open. The committee in charge promises to make a swell job of showing you a good time.

Sunday night, November 24, the Hellenic-American Association is giving its second annual entertainment at California Hall, Turk and Polk streets. All of you who attended last year know how capable our Greek workers are at giving a good time. So be on hand. Tickets are 50 cents, and you surely will get your money's worth.

Printers and pressmen, stay out of Fred's, 163 Jessie street. There is a news vender outside this house at lunch time.

Waitresses' Local No. 48 reports that last month it initiated fifty-four new members. The women workers of the culinary industry are beginning to show more interest in their organization lately, so they have had to enlarge their headquarters to accommodate the membership.

The following houses are all unfair to our unions and should be avoided: Danube, on Ellis street; True Blue, Clinton's and Pig 'n' Whistle, all on Market street; all of Foster's lunches and bake shops, all White Log Taverns, all Kress and Woolworth 5- and 10-cent stores, and the Roosevelt, on Fifth at Mission.

Always look for the union house card in the front window. If it is not there it ought to be; also remember if you have a car and it needs repairing be sure you take it into a garage where they show a union shop card and the mechanics wear a union button. Help yourself by helping your fellow workers.

### HAS CONFIDENCE IN LABOR

I am not afraid of the American Constitution in the hands of the American Federation of Labor and the laboring men of this country. They think more of the Constitution than the Liberty League ever thought of it.—Senator Rush D. Holt of West Virginia.

### AIR-CONDITIONED AUTOMOBILES

An air-conditioned automobile and plans for air-conditioning buses to compete with cooled railroad cars were announced at a recent meeting of the National Association of Motor Bus Operators in New Orleans. A five-passenger car equipped with air-conditioning apparatus was given a thorough test last summer, the meeting was told. Its air was cooled in the hottest highways and dust was absent, its promoters said. The air-conditioning unit was described as adaptable to buses.

### COMMUNIST "RAG" CONDEMNED

Joint Council of Teamsters No. 28, meeting in Seattle last week, opened up an active campaign against communists and communistic ideas, when a resolution condemning "The Voice of Action," alleged communist organ in the Northwest, was unanimously adopted without debate by the representatives of the Teamsters' local organizations throughout the State of Washington.

### Butchers' Union of Long Beach Will Soon Be Rehabilitated

Approximately fifty meat cutters of Long Beach met at the Labor Temple in that city last week and agreed to make a determined effort to reorganize the practically defunct Butchers' Union.

Frank Krasnesky, who has been delegated by Patrick Gorman, president of the International Union of Butcher Workmen, to the task of organizing in that part of the state, will have charge of the work, and the men present at the meeting volunteered to act as recruiting officers.

According to Krasnesky, there are approximately 500 men working at the trade in Long Beach and its environs, and it is his intention to contact each one of them in an effort to bring them into the union fold.

## Will Not Help Hearst

An interpretation of California's personal income tax has been issued by Charles J. McColgan, commissioner in charge of enforcement.

Addressing the explanation to residents and citizens of other states who spend, or contemplate spending, an indeterminate time as tourists or winter or summer visitors in California, McColgan points out that the new tax will not cost them one cent unless they derive taxable income from sources within the state. He added:

"Nor will their sojourn in California for more than six months during the taxable year or the maintenance of a permanent place of abode within the state give rise to income tax liability, unless they are actually and legally domiciled within the state or receive income from sources within the state."

### CALIFORNIA'S TAX BURDEN

Seventy-four millions of dollars are paid annually by the State of California and its political subdivisions for interest and redemption of outstanding bonds. This is a huge sum to pay year after year. It is so large, in fact, that its size can be appreciated only by comparing it with other similar amounts. Seventy-four million dollars amounts to 21 per cent of the total tax collections in the state. This means that a little more than one-fifth of our tax burden goes to pay for things we bought in previous years and only a scant four-fifths is available for the support of the current cost of government.—"Tax Digest."

The union label, shop card and button are the best accelerators of higher wages, shorter hours and better conditions.

## REAL ESTATE LOANS

"It is our plan to continue expanding our real estate loans as rapidly as possible"—PARKER S. MADDUX, President of The San Francisco Bank.

*Discuss your financing plans for building or modernizing your property with our loan officials.*

## THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

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Men's



Tailors

Pioneer Union Tailors  
for More Than  
30 Years

**Kelleher & Browne**

UNION TAILORS

716 Market Street

Since 1900

FOR LONG AND SATISFACTORY WEAR — INSIST ON

**"GOLD NUGGET"**

UNION MADE

**JEANS** \$1.13

Full cut 8-ounce denim. Bar tacked and triple stitched at all the necessary points. Guaranteed to fit properly. Sizes up to 42.

Men's Furnishings

**HALE'S BASEMENT**

MARKET at FIFTH

Sutter 8000



## S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

### Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, November 8, 1935

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Minutes of Previous Meeting**—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—Filling Station Employees, George Gay vice H. F. Sterling. Delegate seated.

**Communications**—Filed—Mother Lode Miners No. 48, thanking for last week's donations, and stating that the Kennedy mine has agreed to rehire strikers without discrimination and start operation about November 15; the Argonaut still unfair. Invitation to participate in American Education Week. Photo Engravers adopted resolutions sponsored by State Federation relative to prevailing wage on W.P.A. work. Longshoremen 38-79, relative to Supervisor Brown's proposal for the construction of a floating drydock for the Hawaiian Islands, heretofore referred to officers of this Council. Laundry Workers No. 26, thanking Council and unions for assistance in passage of local ordinance regulating hours in laundries. Supervisor Arthur M. Brown, stating he voted for the laundry ordinance. Molders No. 164, calling attention to their dance in the Labor Temple Saturday evening, November 23. Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee, thanking for assistance in securing copy of transcript in the hearings before the referee appointed by the State Supreme Court taking evidence for the habeas corpus proceedings. Copy of final agreement signed on behalf of the Window Cleaners. Scope circulars for examinations before the Civil Service Commission

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it. California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth. Clinton Cafeterias.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Dornbecker Furniture Manufacturing Company, Portland, Oregon.

Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness. Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.

Furriers: George H. Benioff, Inc., Post and Stockton.

Fred Benioff, 133 Geary street.

Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workmen's clothing.

Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.

J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.

John G. Iis Co., Ranges, 2902 Nineteenth.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Company.

Mission Hotel, 520 Van Ness So.

Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.

Pioneer Motor Bearing Company, Eddy and Van Ness.

San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle.)

Sunset Towel Supply Co., 55 New Montgomery.

S. H. Kress Company Stores.

Standard Oil Company.

Van Emon, B. C., Elevators, Inc., 224 Fremont.

West Coast Macaroni Company.

Woolworth's Stores.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair

for washer, class I-170; gardener, class O-58; rat catcher, class J-74.

Referred to Executive Committee—Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226, stating they have voted to call members out on strike where employers do not sign up a provision for six days off per month. Letters transmitting donation to Jackson Miners by Bottlers No. 293, and to Modesto Defense Fund by Machinists No. 68.

Referred to Secretary—From Boilermakers No. 6, relative to dual union of Associated Welders and activities of that organization. From Black Diamond United Mine Workers, Local No. 6179, of Black Diamond, Wash., requesting information as to address to which to send donation to Mooney defense.

Referred to Organizing Committee—Application for affiliation of Ladies' Garment Cutters No. 213, and similar application by Casket Workers No. 94 of the Upholsterers' International Union.

Referred to Joint Council of Teamsters—Communication from Teamsters and Chauffeurs' Local No. 490 of Vallejo, Calif., relative to employer at Napa failing to sign their agreement.

Referred to Union Label Section—Communication from Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410, giving list of stores that have signed up with that union.

Referred to California State Federation of Labor—Resolution adopted by Machinists' Lodge No. 68, dealing with activities of vigilantes and proposing formation of counter organization.

Request Complied With—Communication from California State Federation of Labor, giving record and activities of insurance companies in regard to legislation and efforts to raise insurance rates in silicosis cases, and showing the effect on industries in this state should they be successful in such endeavors; and urging upon all labor organizations to appoint committees and to take such steps as they may deem proper to counteract such activities on the part of insurance companies, and that such committees conduct investigations as to dust hazards and methods of eliminating same; also that they attend all meetings and hearings before the insurance commissioner and those held under the auspices of the Assembly silicosis committee and the Senate committee to investigate the Industrial Accident Commission.

Report of the Executive Committee, November 4 meeting—Recommended a donation of \$10 to Homeless Children Committee of the Native Sons and Daughters, a state-wide organization. Laid over controversy of culinary unions with Koffee Kup, awaiting outcome of conference. Recommended indorsement for purposes of negotiation of the wage scale and agreement of Filling Station Employees, subject to indorsement of the American Federation of Labor and the usual conditions. Recommended the indorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Typographical Union, subject to negotiation and the usual conditions. Report concurred in. Report of special meeting of committee Friday evening, November 8—Reported on unofficial boycott levied by Firemen and Oilers against two local breweries on account of jurisdictional interference with their men by Operating Engineers. The boycott circular

issued was an error on the part of the Firemen and Oilers, and committee recommended that circular letter be recalled by Firemen and Oilers, and that Council communicate facts in dispute to the American Federation of Labor, asking matter be referred to international unions for adjustment. Report concurred in.

**Report of Organizing Committee**—Recommended the affiliation of Ladies' Garment Cutters No. 213, and seating of their delegate. Report concurred in.

Report of Delegate Clarence King, delegate to Atlantic City convention, referred to the Labor Clarion.

**Reports of Unions**—Window Cleaners No. 44 have settled their differences with Lundstrom hat stores, and they desire to remove the name of the firm from the unfair list. Barbers ask that union men and women look for the union shop card and ask for service by men and women carrying union cards, especially in beauty shops; Fillmore and North Beach districts need such action particularly. Paste Makers are extending their activities against the West Coast Macaroni Company and its affiliate in Fresno. Auto Mechanics have completed their negotiations with the Motor Car Dealers' Association. Boilermakers gave an account of their controversy with the dual organization of Associated Welders. Pharmacists will dance on November 16 at Eagles' Hall. Hospital and Institutional Workers thanked for assistance in the recent election campaign. Masters, Mates and Pilots are negotiating a new agreement. Culinary unions are contemplating organizing a Provision Trades Council. Longshoremen at present are interested in the Gulf ports controversy, and discussing a policy. Bakers are making progress in Latin bakeries, and are troubled with competition of unfair Foster's bakeries. Sailors have three ships coming from Gulf ports tied up at San Pedro.

Brother C. F. Grow, representative of the Machinists' International Union, was given the floor and thanked the president of the Council and others for the assistance given the Auto Mechanics in their recent controversy.

**New Business**—Moved that the name of Lundstrom Bros. be removed from the "We Don't Patronize List." Motion carried.

**Receipts, \$556; expenditures, \$281.94.**

Council adjourned at 9:55 p. m.

Fraternal submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note. Demand the union label, card and button when making purchases and hiring labor or services, and patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible. J. A. O'C.

### EXPLAINS CODE TO BUILDERS

Before a large gathering of representatives of the Building Trades Council of San Mateo County, Thomas C. Meagher, president of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, explained the building trades code as applied in San Francisco at a meeting in that city last week. Meagher answered questions at the conclusion of his address. Employers and employees were represented at the meeting.

**YOU CAN HELP**  
**Keep Local Workers Employed**  
**Insist on these brands!**

**CANT BUST'EM**

**BOSS OF THE ROAD**

**SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG VALUES IN UNION MADE WORK CLOTHES**



## Denies Accusations

By FRED WEST

Member Window Washers' Union No. 44

In the last issue of the "Waterfront Worker," the "little brother of the 'Western Worker,'" notorious for its slander and vilification of some of the most active members of the labor movement, an attack was made on the writer because of his activities in assisting to organize the I. L. A. in the spring of 1933.

Ordinarily we pass up the lies appearing in this "sheet," but because of the fact that some of the real trade unionists may lend an ear to the insidious innuendoes disseminated by some of our intellectual (?) wizards, who think they have become the "fathers of the labor movement" overnight, I will endeavor to straighten out some of the statements and crimes I am accused of.

Crime No. 1—States that Lee Holman brought me down to the "front" to assist in organizing the I. L. A. Lee Holman did not bring me down, but some of the active stevedores did ask me to lend what assistance I could to build a real trade union. I, along with other active trades unionists, with the birth of the N.R.A. saw a real opportunity to kill off the company union—the "blue book"—and build in its stead a real trade union under the banner of the A. F. of L. I am rather proud of the fact that the early organization work done by us was a determining factor in smashing the "blue book" outfit and laying the foundations for structural soundness and strength of the I. L. A. of today. While some of the bright lights of today were standing around the corners knocking the organizational work of the I. L. A. they at that time were working in the blue book star gangs—"bosses' pets," as some of the workers put it—and are now accusing every active unionist who can not swallow their particular brand of "fakerism" of all the crimes in the calendar against the workers.

Crime No. 2 is that I was looking for a few days' easy work so that I could pass off as a stevedore. I can remember quite well saying many times when speaking on the "front" that I was not a stevedore, and furthermore, that I had no intention of becoming one. I challenge any stevedore boss or any official of the I. L. A. to show where or when I ever asked or tried to get work on the "front," easy or otherwise.

Crime No. 3—I am charged with getting \$50 from Holman for my work on the "front." I worked fifteen or more days, getting up at 5 a. m., speaking and rendering whatever help I could. I emphatically deny that I ever received any money or cash bonus from Lee Holman or any other official of the I. L. A. for my work on the "front." However, some days I received \$1.50 for meals. This matter I later took up with the board of trustees of the I. L. A., who gave me a 100 per cent clearance for whatever small sums I received. If the "Waterfront Worker" stands above the board of trustees of the I. L. A. in matters of finance it is news to me.

Crime No. 4—Do I or don't I wash windows? Certainly I do. In fact, I am considered one of the best window washers in the country. There are several union window washers working along the "front," including one who washes the windows in the I. L. A. and dispatching halls.

If the "Waterfront Worker" has as much contact with the "rank and file" as it claims to have, and is interested in all the facts, it could easily ask one of those men whether I wash windows or not. If I do not wash windows I have at least been paid for carrying a bucket and tools around for the last twelve years, and not with the sanction of a company union at any time during that period.

As for the remarks of John ("Star Gang") Larson, his ire evidently has been raised over my position at the State Federation of Labor convention, where I favored the establishment of a defense

fund, which his delegation, with one exception, spoke and voted against.

If such actions make one a "labor faker" I must plead guilty, and along with me thousands of others who supported the Modesto and other defense funds, can all be classed as "fakers."

In conclusion permit me to say further that if the "Waterfront Worker" wishes to turn historian nothing would give me greater pleasure than to dig up the past and what part some of the "pure in hearts" played in the early period of the organization of the I. L. A. If, on the other hand, any of the members of the maritime crafts that agree with the "Waterfront Worker" desire to extend this controversy further, as to who is a "faker," "rank and file" or otherwise, I will be only too glad to accommodate them, either on the public platform or by the written word.

### SUCCEEDS DAN MURPHY

John P. McLaughlin, for many years an official of Teamsters' Union No. 85, has been appointed by Mayor Rossi to the vacancy on the Public Utilities Commission created by the resignation of Sheriff-elect Murphy. McLaughlin was collector of internal revenue of this district for several terms, and is one of the best known men in San Francisco.

**\$1.00 WEEK**

**WILL KEEP YOU WELL DRESSED**

*That's what made me famous*

**NATE LEVY**

**UNION TAILOR**

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**942 Market St. - at Mason - 4th Floor**

## Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

(Please notify Labor Clarion of any change)

- |  |  |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|
| Alaska Fishermen—Meets Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.                   | Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple.                        | Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Friday, 414 Mason.                | Retail Delivery Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.                              |
| Amalgamated Clothing Workers No. 266—1179 Market.  | Distillery Workers' Union No. 19930—Herbert Lee, Sec., 4 Gold st.                              | Lithographers No. 17—732 Harrison.  | Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.    |
| Asphalt Workers No. 84—John J. O'Connor, 756 Ninth Ave.  | Dressmakers No. 101—149 Mason.   | Longshoremen No. 38-79—27 Clay. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.  | Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.   |
| Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.                                     | Electrical Workers No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.                           | Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  | Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Avenue. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.              |
| Auto Painters No. 1073—200 Guerrero.   | Electrical Workers No. 151—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.                          | Mailers No. 18—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. Sec., A. F. O'Neill, 739 20th Ave.                 | Sausagemakers—Meet at 3053 Sixteenth, Thursdays.  |
| Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.   | Electrical Workers No. 537—Frank Dougan, sec., 1367 Fourteenth ave.                            | Marine Cooks & Stewards—86 Commercial.  | Sign and Pictorial Painters—200 Guerrero.   |
| Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.                                      | Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.                           | Marine Firemen, Oilers & Water Tenders—59 Clay.   | Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  |
| Barbers No. 148—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.   | Federation of Teachers No. 61—Parlor C, Whitcomb Hotel.  | Material Teamsters No. 216—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  | Ship Clerks' Association—Pier 3, Embarcadero.   |
| Bartenders No. 41—285 Ellis.   | Ferryboatmen's Union of the Pacific—Ferry Bldg.  | Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Geo. M. Fouratt, Room 21, Ferry Building.                        | Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meets 1st Saturday, 268 Market.   |
| Bay District Auxiliary of Bakery and Confectionery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. | Filling Station Employees No. 19570—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.                   | Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead Pier No. 7, Embarcadero.                                | Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.                                  |
| Bill Posters and Billers No. 44—1886 Mission.  | Firemen and Oilers, Local No. 86—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.                              | Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90—268 Market, Room 263-4.  | Stove Mounters No. 61—M. Hoffman, Sec., Newark, Calif.  |
| Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meets 2nd Tuesday, Labor Temple.   | Flint Glass Blowers No. 66—Labor Temple.   | Milk Wagon Drivers—Meets Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  | Stove Mounters No. 62—J. E. Thomas, 143 Moltke, Daly City, Calif.                               |
| Bollemakers No. 6—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.   | Fur Workers, Local No. 79—767 Market.  | Millinery Workers—1212 Market, Room 303.  | Street Carmen, Division 518—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.                          |
| Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.                           | Garage Employees—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.                                     | Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 491 Jessie.                         | Street Car Men, Div. 1004—Office 1183 Market.   |
| Bottlers No. 293—Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.   | Garment Cutters No. 45—Meets 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  | Molders No. 164—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.   | Tailors No. 80—Room 411, 617 Market.  |
| Brewery Drivers—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.   | Garment Workers No. 131—Meets 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. | Motion Picture Projectionists—Meets 1st Thursday, 230 Jones.                                      | Teamsters No. 85—Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.   |
| Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.  | Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.                    | Musicians No. 6—Meets 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.                          | Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coghlan, 70 Lennox Way. Meets 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.      |
| Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.   | Glass Bottle Blowers, Branch 2—Labor Temple.   | Nurses' Union—Cecilia Keenan, sec., 619 Thirty-fifth avenue.                                      | Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.                               |
| Butchers No. 115—Meets Wednesdays at Labor Temple.   | Government Employees No. 51—Anthony Brenner, sec., 22 Camp.                                    | Office Employees—Meets third Wednesday, Labor Temple.   | Trackmen—Meets 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.   |
| Butchers No. 508—Mike Guerra, 1479 Shafter Ave.  | Grocery Clerks No. 648—Room 417, 1095 Market.  | Operating Engineers No. 64—200 Guerrero.  | Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.                          |
| Capmakers—Room 303, 1212 Market.   | Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Avenue.  | Ornamental Iron Workers—200 Guerrero.   | Union Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.                    |
| Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.  | Holding Engineers No. 59—Meets Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.                                       | Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.  | United Laborers No. 261—Meets Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.   |
| Casket Workers No. 94—Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.                   | Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 19816—1234 Potrero.                                     | Pastemakers No. 10567—John F. Bertucci, secretary, 2572 Bryant. Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple. | Upholsterers No. 28—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.                                    |
| Chauffeurs—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.  | Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.              | Patternmakers—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.   | Waiters No. 30—1256 Market. Meets every Wednesday at 3 p. m.                                    |
| Civil Service Building Maintenance Employees No. 66—Labor Temple.                                    | Janitors No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.                                      | Pharmacists' Union, No. 838—273 Golden Gate Ave.  | Waitresses No. 48—Meets second Wednesday at 8:30 p. m.; fourth Wednesday at 3 p. m. 966 Market. |
| Cleaners and Dyers' Union No. 17960—963 Mission, Room 611.   | Jewelry Workers No. 36—R. Parino, secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays.                       | Photo Engravers—Meets 1st Friday. Office, 320 Market.   | Warehousemen—85 Clay.   |
| Cloakmakers No. 8—149 Mason.   | Ladies' Garment Cutters No. 66—149 Mason.  | Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.  | Water Workers—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.   |
| Coke No. 44—Meets 1st Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 8:30 p. m., 111 Jones.                   | Laundry Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.                                    | Post Office Clerks—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.  | Web Pressmen—Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.  |
| Coopers No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.   | Laundry Workers No. 26—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.                                | Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.                         | Window Cleaners No. 44—Meets every Thursday, 7 p. m., 1075 Mission.                             |
| Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.   |  | Professional Embalmers—Geo. Monahan, Sec., 1123 Sutter.   |   |
|  |  | Refinery Workers' Union No. 50—Harry Cook, 376 4th Ave.   |   |
|  |  | Retail Cleaners and Dyers 18182—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.                                  |   |



## Company Unions Turn On Crafty Employers

The warning sounded by General Hugh S. Johnson when he was N.R.A. administrator, more than two years ago, that employers who were creating "company unions" were building "Frankensteins," appears to be coming true in the steel industry, says a Pittsburgh correspondent of "Labor."

The "company union" of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, a subsidiary of United States Steel, has gotten out of hand and the "revolt" is spreading to other plants in the industry.

So far the "revolt" is a rather wobbly affair. Its leaders have only vague ideas of where they are heading. Arthur H. Young, the high-salaried "employee relations expert" of United States Steel, is moving heaven and earth to head them back into the safe confines of completely controlled "company unionism."

Young's trouble started a few weeks ago when delegates from twelve "company unions" at the same number of American Sheet and Tin Plate Company plants held a convention and, after voting to exclude all management representatives, decided to ask for wage increases ranging from 15 to 25 per cent, vacations with pay and a general overhauling of United States Steel's much touted pension system so that all retired employees would get at least \$60 a month.

This pension could be paid, the delegates reasoned, at no additional cost to the corporation if the high pensions paid to retired executives were reduced to \$100 a month. Some of the latter run as high as \$75,000 a year.

### Young Fails to Stem Break

Young tried to stop this convention when it was first suggested and when he failed he made a strenuous effort to control it. There were thirty-six delegates. Seventeen of them were "safe" men for the "company union," but nineteen kicked over the traces.

As a result a committee was named to press the wage demands and make arrangements for another convention "with wider representation" next year at Gary, Ind. Plans for holding local meetings—something that no "good" "company union" ever does—were also laid.

According to persons in close touch with affairs in the steel plants, the movement to make the "company unions" something more than mere dummies is spreading.

### Through With Fakes

At Braddock, near Pittsburgh, the workers are openly saying that they are through with the fakes and want a real union. Workers at the Jones & Laughlin Mills and the Warren (Ohio) plant of Republic Steel are reported to be promoting meetings to vote the "company unions" out of the picture.

No one will hazard a guess as to just how successful it will be. It is being led by a few old-time union men who are in the plants, but whether they can win against the steel industry's far-flung spy system and terroristic tactics is a question that only the future can answer.

### WILL DEBATE ON ROOSEVELT

A debate of interest to every wage-earner in the Bay region will take place on Friday evening, November 22, at Scottish Rite Hall, Sutter near Van Ness. The subject will be, "Should Labor Support Roosevelt in 1936?" The affirmative will be taken by Robert L. McWilliams, first assistant United States attorney, and the negative by Dr. Harry Laidler of New York, former president of the National Bureau of Economic Research,

author of "Socializing Our Democracy" and economic adviser to several large New York unions. Dr. Laidler will also speak before the Commonwealth Club and the San Francisco Center while in San Francisco.

### CORRECTING AN ERROR

November 12, 1935.

Editor Labor Clarion:

It has come to the attention of the membership of Lodge No. 6, International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, that this local lodge indorsed the United Labor party ticket at our recent election. Permit me to inform you that this is an error, and publication of same will be gratefully appreciated by this Brotherhood. Sincerely yours,

J. KOWALSKI, Secretary Lodge No. 6.

### PREDICTION BY SINCLAIR

The United States Supreme Court is going "to declare most of the 'new deal' legislation unconstitutional" and then President Roosevelt "will be in a bad way," Upton Sinclair predicted at Madison, Wis. Sinclair, addressing University of Wisconsin students, advised them not to go out into the real world "because there is no place for you. Stay on as long as papa is able to pay the bill."

### INCREASE IN NUMBER OF POLICE

The number of policemen in the United States has increased more than 60 per cent since 1920, or nearly four times as fast as population, the United States Department of Labor revealed in its "Monthly Labor Review." In 1920 there were 82,120 "cops." In 1930 there were 131,687. Since then the number has remained about the same. These figures do not include "G-men," detectives, marshals, constables, sheriffs, or any law enforcement officers other than uniformed policemen.

## Molders' Union Will Entertain At Grand Ball on November 23

Saturday evening, November 23, in the auditorium of the Labor Temple, Molders' Union No. 164 will be the host to its members and friends at its annual ball, and extends a cordial invitation to all to attend.

Vic Navarette's orchestra will furnish the music, and there will be a varied program of entertainment. A feature will be the distribution of turkeys.

The announcement of an entertainment by the Molders' Union always is welcomed by those who enjoy dancing, as the well-known hospitality of the Molders is a guaranty of an enjoyable evening. The admission is 40 cents.

### IRISH MUSIC CONTEST

On Saturday evening, November 23, there will be a competition in traditional Gaelic music under the auspices of the Knights of the Red Branch at their hall, 1133 Mission street. Diplomas will be awarded. Among the instruments eligible are the harp, flute, cello, piano, violin, concert harp and Irish warpipes. All the Irish societies of the Bay district are sending members to participate in the contest, which is causing much interest in musical circles. Captain John F. Waters, who is in charge, announces that several hours of informal dancing will follow the exhibitions of musical skill.

### PRESIDENT OF PACIFIC GAS DIES

A. F. Hockenbeamer, president of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, died Monday last at Alta Bates Sanatorium, Berkeley, from heart disease. Although he had not been in the best of health for a month or six weeks, he kept to his work until a few days ago. The suddenness of his passing came as a shock to hundreds of business associates and friends throughout the state.



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